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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. There is in the USSR one single quartermaster service, which supplies all Soviet armed forces, without exceptions. However, this unit exists only on the top level of organization. Below this level, the unity is broken, and the various services have separate quartermaster corps. The channel of command operates as follows.
2. Attached to the Defense Committee of the USSR is the chief of the quartermaster service, General of the Army Khrulev. All the material resources of the country needed for the quartermaster's supplies are under his jurisdiction. Khrulev has or had under him an agency called the Main Administration of Supply, which is divided into a number of sub-administrations. This administration includes: Uprodснаб, (Sub-Administration of Food Supplies), which deals with the people's commissariats of agriculture, meat and dairy industry, and other commissariats concerned with food supplies. The main administration includes also sub-administrations for clothing, transport supplies, kitchens, kitchen inventory, tarpaulins, tents, stretchers, field hospitals, and other property. There is a sub-administration for fuel and lubricants called GSM, and several other such sub-administrations. There are also special supply divisions for the ground forces, the navy, and the air force, which are also completely subordinated to the chief of the main administration.
3. These separate supply sections handling specific categories of supplies receive reports on the receipts and expenditures of quartermaster supplies from the quartermasters at the front or in military districts. It is only in the Supply Administration that the unity of the quartermaster service exists. Each of the major services maintains separate quartermaster corps, organized in accordance with their specialties or branch of service. Separate quartermaster corps exist for the ground forces, the navy, and the air force. Every one of these forces has its own quartermaster specialists, and even its own standards for equipping its personnel, which are quite different from one another.

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4. The next level below the structure of the Main Administration of Supply is the deputy commander of the front or of a military district (okrug) in charge of the rear services. He has a quartermaster who, in turn, is a deputy commander of the rear services. Subordinate to the quartermaster are separate sections similar to those of the Main Administration of Supply, for example, the Section of Food Supplies for the Front, the Quartermaster Supply Section, which handles clothing and transport equipment, the "GSM", Bakeries Section, Motor Vehicles Section, Shoemaking Section, Construction Section, Sanitation Section, Construction Section and others, such as the Field Mail Service, Financial, Field State Bank, Tank Repair Shops, Automobiles, Weapons, etc.
5. The next lower level is the Deputy Commander of the army in charge of the rear, with the same divisions as those at the front or in a military district.
6. Next comes the deputy corps commander of the rear who does not manage quartermaster supplies and has no departments. His staff consists of two inspecting officers whose duty it is to supervise the army divisions which make up the corps. They watch over the receipts and the expenditures of quartermaster supplies and see to the timely and correct distribution of food and supplies, according to quotas, among the personnel of the army divisions.
7. Subordinated to the deputy corps commander of the rear are the deputy division commanders of the rear with the same type of sections but no quartermaster. The duties of the latter are fulfilled by the chief of the Planning and Organization Section, who is also deputy to the deputy commander of the army division in charge of the rear.
8. The regiments are not supposed to maintain supply bases, with the exception of small regimental stocks of food rations sufficient for several days and a small supply of linen, fuel, and other small items. They have, however, a regimental deputy commander in charge of the rear who has no planning and organization section chief.
9. The deputy commander of a regiment is subordinate to the regimental commander in every respect except the quartermaster supply service, for which he is responsible to the deputy commander of the army division in charge of the rear. To the regimental deputy commander in charge of the rear, are responsible the chief of the regimental food supplies, the chief of the regimental "OVS" (Clothing & Transport Section), the chief of the "GSM" (Fuel & Lubricant Section) and the technical assistant.
10. The quartermaster personnel of a section is responsible to the deputy commander of the army division in charge of the rear, but the latter has no right to issue orders to the financial [act.] section on the State Bank section in the army division despite the fact that its personnel is assigned to the rear staff.
11. The deputy commander of a division in charge of the rear is subordinate to the division commander in all respects, except quartermaster's supplies for which he is responsible to the deputy commander of the army in charge of the rear.
12. All the quartermaster sections, corps deputy commanders, and deputy commanders of army divisions and brigades are responsible to the deputy commander of the Army in charge of the rear. He, in turn, is responsible to the army commander in all respects, except quartermaster's supplies, for which he is subordinate to the deputy commander of the front, or of a military district in charge of the rear. The deputy commander of the front, or of a military district, is subordinate to the commander of the front or military district,

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5. The next lower level is the deputy commander of the army in charge of the rear, with the same divisions as those at the front or in a military district.
6. Next comes the deputy corps commander of the rear who does not manage quartermaster supplies and has no departments. His staff consists of two inspecting officers whose duty it is to supervise the army divisions which make up the corps. They watch over the receipts and the expenditures of quartermaster supplies and see to the timely and correct distribution of food and supplies, according to quotas, among the personnel of the army divisions.
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8. The regiments are not supposed to maintain supply bases, with the exception of small regimental stocks of food rations sufficient for several days and a small supply of laundry, fuel and other small items. They have, however, a regimental deputy commander in charge of the rear who has no planning and organization section chief.
9. The deputy commander of a regiment is subordinate to the regimental commander in every respect except the quartermaster supply service, for which he is responsible to the deputy commander of the army division in charge of the rear. To the regimental deputy commander in charge of the rear, are responsible the chief of the regimental food supplies, the chief of the regimental "OVS" [Clothing & Transport Section], the chief of the "GSM" [Fuel & Lubricant Section] and the technical assistant.
10. The quartermaster personnel of a section is responsible to the deputy commander of the army division in charge of the rear, but the latter has no right to issue orders to the financial [bank] section on the State Bank section in the army division despite the fact that its personnel is assigned to the rear staff.
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except with regard to quartermaster supplies, for which he is responsible only to the Main Administration of Supply, i.e. to General of the Army Khrulev.

13. The chiefs of the front rear services, of military districts, and of the army, organize and direct the construction of roads of the military cantonments, underground installations, storehouses, smithies, military repair shops, etc. They direct the dismantling of their own enterprises and those in occupied territory and the transportation and export of the dismantled enterprises. They organize establishments for medical treatment: hospitals, sanitation battalions [sanbat], infirmaries, etc. All this is done, of course, according to a strict State plan and on instruction from Moscow.
14. They organize and control such enterprises as flour mills, slaughtering stations, refrigerators, depots, bread-baking plants, and other enterprises supplying the army. They have their own personnel sections, and they select personnel for the corps, groups, regiments, etc. They organize military educational institutions for re-training the officers' staff and the various specialists. They have the right to appoint and remove quartermaster workers.
15. The matter is different in respect to the chiefs of the corps rear echelons; these chiefs are subordinate to the corps commanders, except that they take orders on quartermaster matters from the chiefs of the Army's rear services. They are control organs which supervise the execution of instructions of the Army and front at the lower levels, in divisions and regiments. They themselves can do nothing in the way of encouragement or punishment of workers in the divisions and regiments. In such cases, they can only apply to the chief of the Army's rear services, and the latter decides whether to take into consideration the suggestions of corps rear echelon chiefs.
16. If an Army deputy commander in charge of the rear orders a division commander or his deputy to carry out some measure, say to detail a company or a platoon of soldiers for work or to attach them to another division, if only temporarily, his order will not be obeyed, because the division commander is subordinate only to the Army commander, and without the latter's order the division commander is not required to carry out the orders of the chief in charge of the rear of an army.
17. The chief in charge of the rear of a front or an Army has the right to appoint, remove, encourage, punish, and to try before a military tribunal only the quartermaster personnel of the Army or front.
18. The deputy commander of a front has no right to remove an Army deputy commander of the rear even if the commander of the front is agreeable to it. In order to remove the rear commander of an Army, the approval of the Minister of Defense USSR and that of General Khrulev are necessary. Also, the rear commander of an Army has the right to remove, transfer, or put in reserve a divisional rear commander only with the approval of the military council of the Army and the rear commander of the front.
19. The prosecuting magistrate of a front or Army has no right to institute proceedings against the rear commander of an Army or front; the latter may be summoned for interrogation or brought to trial only by the prosecuting magistrate of the USSR, with the consent of the Minister of Defense USSR or if the Army prosecutor is commissioned by the prosecutor of the Soviet Union to conduct the investigation.

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